AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1.   (Previously presented) A stereoscopic-vision image processing apparatus for generating a stereoscopic-vision image, the image processing apparatus comprising:

a first memory region to store actual display information describing at least a size of a display area of a display unit in which the stereoscopic-vision image is to be displayed;

a second memory region to store a plurality of viewpoint images having a parallax with respect to each other and assumed display information about an assumed display unit on which the stereoscopic-vision image was desired to be displayed when generated, the assumed display information comprises an assumed display size and/or assumed display type of the assumed display unit; and

at least one control circuit adapted to compare the actual display information and the assumed display information and determine whether the stereoscopic-vision image can be generated properly when the plurality of viewpoint images are displayed on the display unit.

2-4.   (Canceled)

5.   (Previously presented) The stereoscopic-vision image processing apparatus according to claim 1, wherein a display size of the stereoscopic-vision image is controlled by the at least one control circuit based on at least the assumed display information.

6.   (Previously presented) The stereoscopic-vision image processing apparatus according to claim 5, wherein the assumed display information is assumed display size information.

7.   (Previously presented) The stereoscopic-vision image processing apparatus according to claim 1, wherein when a display size of the stereoscopic-vision image is changed to a new display size, the at least one control circuit compares the assumed display information to the new display size to determine whether the stereoscopic-vision image can be displayed properly and a screen for informing the change in display size is displayed.

8.   (Previously presented) The stereoscopic-vision image processing apparatus according to claim 1, wherein if the at least one control circuit determines that the stereoscopic-vision image cannot be displayed properly, a warning dialog-box is displayed instructing a viewer of the display unit of that determination.

9.   (Previously presented) The stereoscopic-vision image processing apparatus according to claim 8, wherein the at least one control circuit determines whether the warning dialog-box is to be displayed based in part on a display lapse of time when the stereoscopic-vision image is displayed.

10.   (Previously presented) The stereoscopic-vision image processing apparatus according to claim 9, wherein the at least one control circuit determines whether the warning dialog-box is to be displayed based in part on an accumulated value of a stereoscopic intensity of the stereoscopic-vision image that is accumulated over the display lapse of time when the stereoscopic-vision image is displayed.

11.   (Previously presented) The stereoscopic-vision image processing apparatus according to claim 8, wherein the at least one control circuit determines whether the warning dialog-box is to be displayed based in part on assumed display size information contained in the assumed display information.

12.   (Previously presented) The stereoscopic-vision image processing apparatus according to claim 8, wherein the at least one control circuit determines whether to display the warning dialog-box in response to expansion and/or reduction of a display size of the stereoscopic-vision image.

13.   (Previously presented) The stereoscopic-vision image processing apparatus according to claim 11, wherein the at least one control circuit determines whether to display the warning dialog-box in response to expansion and/or reduction of the display size of the stereoscopic-vision image.

14.   (Previously presented) The stereoscopic-vision image processing apparatus according to claim 11, wherein the at least one control circuit determines whether to display the warning dialog-box based in part on a stereoscopic intensity of the stereoscopic-vision image and/or a display lapse of time of the stereoscopic-vision image.

15.   (Previously presented) The stereoscopic-vision image processing apparatus according to claim 11, wherein the at least one control circuit determines whether to display the warning dialog-box based in part on an accumulated value of the stereoscopic intensity.

16.   (Original) The stereoscopic-vision image processing apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the stereoscopic-vision image is composed of a right-viewpoint image and a left-viewpoint image having a parallax with respect to each other.

17.   (Original) The stereoscopic-vision image processing apparatus according to claim 16, wherein the right-viewpoint image and the left-viewpoint image are managed as one combined image and the assumed display information is managed as tag information of the combined image.

18.   (Canceled)

19.   (Canceled)

20-23. (Canceled)

24.   (Canceled)

25-26. (Canceled)

27.   (Previously presented) An image display method for generating a stereoscopic-vision image, the method comprising:

comparing actual display information for a first display unit on which the stereoscopic-vision image is to be displayed, the actual display information describing at least an actual size

of the first display unit, and assumed display information for the stereoscopic-vision image, the stereoscopic-vision image comprising a plurality of viewpoint images at least having a parallax with respect to each other and the assumed display information describing at least an assumed size of a second display unit on which the stereoscopic-vision image, when created, was intended to be displayed;

determining, based on the comparing, whether the stereoscopic-vision image can be displayed on the first display unit with a parallax within a threshold parallax tolerance; and

if the stereoscopic-vision image can be displayed with a parallax within the threshold parallax tolerance, displaying the stereoscopic-vision image, and otherwise displaying a warning message informing a viewer of the first display unit that the stereoscopic-vision image may not be displayed properly .

28.   (Original) The image display method according to claim 27, further comprising:

if the actual size of the stereoscopic-vision image is changed to a new display size, repeating the acts of evaluating and determining with the new display size and only continuing to display the stereoscopic-vision image if the stereoscopic-vision image can still be display with a parallax within the threshold parallax tolerance.

29.   (Previously presented) The image display method according to claim 28, wherein a warning dialog-box is displayed in response to expansion and/or reduction of a display size of the stereoscopic-vision image.

30.   (Previously presented) The image display method of claim 27, further comprising:

if the warning message is displayed to the viewer, prompting the viewer for whether the stereoscopic-vision image should be displayed with a parallax outside the threshold parallax tolerance and, if so, displaying the stereoscopic-vision image.

31.   (Previously presented) The image display method of claim 27, further comprising:

receiving data describing the stereoscopic-vision image in a single data structure, the single data structure comprising data describing the plurality of viewpoint images and the assumed display information.

32.   (Previously presented) The image display method of claim 27, wherein the actual display information comprises information on a type of the first display unit and the assumed display information comprises information on a type of the second display unit.

33.   (Previously presented) The image display method of claim 27, wherein comparing the actual display size and the assumed display size comprises determining whether the actual display size is within a threshold similarity to the assumed display size.

34.   (Previously presented) The stereoscopic-vision image processing apparatus of claim 1, wherein the control circuit determines whether the stereoscopic-vision image can be displayed properly in part by determining whether the stereoscopic-vision image can be displayed with a parallax within a threshold parallax tolerance.